BISHOP'S CONFESSION

Shameless Exhibition of Degradation and Cruelty.

DELIBERATE MURDERERS

Kissing and Courting a Married Woman While Inciting to Crime.

MRS. COBB'S PLANS

I'll Bury Cobb, You Get Divorced, Then We'll Marry.

HORRIBLE EXPERIMENTS

Cobb Dosed with Morphine, Aconite, Strychnine and Arsenic.

Nonwich, Jan. 3, 1879. The Cobb-Bishop case was continued this morning. The Court came in at nine o'clock. Mrs. Kat M. Cobb took her position without her daughter, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Waterman, and a friend. She devoted a few of her spare moments to perusing a book, and during the recess engaged in conversation with her mother and counsel.

Dr. William S. T. Perkins, the family physician, family physician of Charles H. Cobb, Jr., three years preceding his death and attended his family; to my nowledge they had in that time no other family physician; the first time I ever attended Mr. Cobb was on February 22, 1878; during my attendance on in physique he was tall, spare and angular; I had known him about five years; about eight o'clock in the evening, February 22, 1878, I ad an interview with him at my office; was in an excited condition and stated that h reached home late and, while taking supper, drank freely of tea which had been steeping some time, owing which he experienced a disagreeable feeling in his throat and stomach, and a numbress and tingling in his extremities; he felt the necessity ipecae and tobacco previous to coming to my office without avail; I questioned him in relation to the kind of teapot in which the tea was steeped, and he said it was britannia ware; upon examination I found his pulse weak, and he appeared to be losing thirty grains sulphate of zinc and thirty grains ipecac, and told him to take one imediately; also told him to get a small vial of brandy to be taken after the action of the netic; he left my office, and I saw him again in a day or two, meeting him on the street; he told me that after leaving the office he vomited freely, before reaching the drug store, consequently he did not lieved his distress at stomsch, and that the numb arance indicated to me at the time of his call the he had poison in his stomach, the nature of which I could not determine; the symptoms, in my opinion, might have been produced by the tincture of aconite and arsenic; my opinion is that the first symptoms were produced by aconite.

LOOKING FOR LEAD OR VERDEGRIS. I was only looking for poison accidentally intro-duced into his system, and suspected lead from water pipes or vessels used at his residence; I expressed an in that the symptoms were those of aconite efore I saw any confessions in this case; next saw ouse by his father; have no note of seeing Mr. cobb, Sr., in the interim; Mrs. Kate M. Cobb ame to my office the 24th of April, between two and our o'clock P. M., in relation to the condition of her susband; have no recollection whether I gave her a rescription; on the 26th, Mr. Cobb, Sr., left in order at my office to call on his son; went to the Cobb residence the morning of April &, at about ten o'clock, and found him complaining an order at my office to call on his son: I went to the Cobb residence the morning of April 26, at about ten o'clock, and found him complaining of feeling very weak; he had nansea and vomiting during the night previous; he was sitting up, but complained of want of appetite and said the numbness and tingling in his arms and limbs were still present. After examining him as to pulse and general state of health I asked him whether the water pipes on the premises were gelead or iron; he stated they were iron; I asked him if he had been using paint; he said he had not; I asked him if there was any possible way by which he could have received load poison into the system; he said he was not aware of any way by which he could have accidentally taken it; I asked him to consider it and see if he could not tell me in my next call the following day; when I told him I suspected lead poisoning. Mrs. Cobb was passing in said out of the room; found him the next day in very much the same condition as before; he said he could think of no possible way by which he might have received lead; I next saw him the 23th of May; saw him riding in the interim on the streets; had no conversation with him; I was ralled on May 29 by Mr. Cobb, Sr.; am not certain as to time; he complained of vomiting and purging through the previous night, and his general condition was about as before, with the exception of more debility; the numbness and tingling continued and was aggravated; I was told by him at this time that he had a similar attack on the 2d of May; his wife came to see me May 28, either in the afternoon or evening; I gave her a prescription calling for one dram of sulphide of bismuth, to be divided into twelve powders. with directions to take one every four hours; when I called the next day I think he had taken some of them; saw him again June 6; Mrs. Kate M. Cobb never said anything is my hearing indictaing that she suspected anything besides lead poisoning; there was a difference in the symptoms during my attendance, but I was still of t

Dr. Perkins, recalled by the prosecution, testined that a fatal dose of arsenic was from one to three grains.

WHAT IS A DORE OF ANSERTO?

Dr. Charles M. Carleton was recalled and testified that a dose of arsenic is said to differ by authorities from one-thirtieth to one-eighth of a grain; a grain and upward is considered a fatal quantity; authorities generally agree on two grains as the maximum fatal amount; the symptoms are acute, sub-acute and chronic; in the acute the symptoms are more rapid and alarming at first; constriction of the throat and excessive pains in the stomach, followed by excessive paranysms and convulsions; the countenance expresses anxiety and the patient is restless; on the symptoms as related to me I should hesitate between aconite and arsenic poisoning in my conclusions at the first call of the physician; in my opinion the symptoms described by Dr. Perkins when he visited Mr. Cobb in April and subsequently were those of arsenic alone; the most prominent symptom of chronic poisoning is the inflammation of the cyc, which is never absent; the eye of the deceased did not show such indication; the second symptom is inflammation of the esophagus and stomach, which is rarely absent; deceased did not show to a marked degree the symptom; in the latter symptoms of chronic arsenical poisoning depays is never absent; no such symptom was present in the deceased? Roseoe is a famous chemist, but is not authority for the effect of arsenic upon the physical system; I do not think a person can take three-twentieths of a grain of arsenic aday without suffering in the end from chronic poisoning; in giving all a person's system could stand I have been obliged to lessen my doses from that point in a decreasing ratio and never have I been able to increase the dose; the presence of arsenic in the brain indicates that it has reached it through the system and must have been one of the causes I have no doubt Charles H. Cobb, Jr., died from arsenic poisoning.

scaling of the cuticle might indicate other disease than arsenical poisoning; optum eating is more prevalent in this country then is generally imagined. Re-direct—H Charles H. Cobb, Jr., had secretly taken arsenic according to the popular theory he would have been fleshy, but the body showed no flesh or bloat when examined.

Dr. Lewis Paddock was recalled and corroborated the evidence of Drs. Perkins and Carleton; also testified that when Mr. Cobb called on him June 2 he complained of paralysis of his joints and feet, also of pain in the arms and eyes and the loss of the use of his hand so he could not write his name; he called my attention to the diseased cuticle of his legs and spoke of his attacks as "billous; from his appearance I suspected lead poison, and made close inquiry as to his food and employment; conversed with Mr. Cobb, Sr., as to the tea and its preparation; from the results of Professor Doremus' analysis I have no hesitation in expressing the belief that Charles H. Cobb, Jr., died of arsenical poisoning.

Recess until two o'clock.

BISHOP'S EVIDENCE.

At half-past two o'clock Wesley W. Bishop was called by the State and placed on the witness stand. He was pale, rather haggard, neatly attired, and wore a blue temperance badge in his buttonhole. He testified:—

I am one of the parties indicted for the murder of

tified:—
I am one of the parties indicted for the murder of Charles H. Cobb, Jr.; I know I am not obliged to testify and incriminate myself; no inducements or hopes for mercy have been held out to me, but I intend to tell my story.

He began to give his reasons for making the revelation, but the defence objected and it was not permitted.

tion, but the defence objected and it was not permitted.

I first became acquainted with Kate M. Cobb thirteen years ago: I was not married at that time; was married thirteen years ago the coming February to Miss Harriet E. Wetmore; my wife is dead; died February 7, 1878; I became more intimate with her in 1877-78 than ever before; in 1876, as driver of a grocer's team and solicitor of orders, I asked Charles H. Cobb, Jr., for his trade; he said he bought and carried his goods home generally, but would remember me; gave me his trade in May or June, 1877; Mr. Cobb and wife and myself and wife had attended in company the Grand Army masquerade ball, December, 1876; in the winter and spring of 1877 we attended five dances, Mrs. Cobb being always with her husband, excepting once, when she was with me and my wife.

always with her husband, excepting once, when she was with me and my wife.

PHELIMINARY ARRANGEMENTS.

Four drys in the week my business called me to Mrs. Cobb's district, and previous to going there for orders I used to see her at the window and door when delivering goods in the other part of the house; first stopped and talked with her about dances we had attended until I began to receive orders, and then went once or twice daily, and from that time to 1878 my calls increased to three times daily; I did not always receive orders or deliver goods, but went to converse with her; the summer of 1877 we made excursions to Newport, Martha's Vineyard and New London Navy Yard together; July 18, 1877, I gave her a hand mirror, when I called at her house, as a token of friendship; I told her my motives were good and told her I would send a letter explaining my feelings; she accepted it and thanked me; I gave her the letter, which she destroyed a reply, which, after reading; I bourned at Mrs. Cobb's. It contained this poetry (reading):—

Since I have known his love was mine How bright the stars above me shine!

After this I should think fifty letters passed between we all of which have been destroyed; in

Since I have known his love was mino How bright the stars above me shine!

After this I should think fifty letters passed between us, all of which have been destroyed; in August, 1877, I gave her a pearl-handled, gold-tipped pencil ten days before she went to Troy, N. Y.; her husband did not know of these presents; she said she should tell him she bought them at Troy; wrote me from Troy she should tell Charley she found the pencil on the boat; I corresponded with her while she was in Troy, unknown to her husband; three letters each week; received a watch charm from Mrs. Cobb while she was in Troy; she got home Sunday and I saw her that day.

CARDS AND KISSES.

Monday morning I met her at the house, and she kissed me and I returned the salutation; she learned to play cards because it helped us to be together, and then the families attended card parties; in November, 1877, she gave me a slik handkerchief at her mother's house; I gave her a nice box of stationery about that time; in October, 1877, I was with her alone in her house for the first time while her husband was attending an "O. D. I." meeting; I went there when her husband was away to the Grand Army, Masonic and O. D. I. meetings and remained an hour and a half each time; I was a brother Mason; we conversed, kissed and embraced; she sat in my lap and I in hers; in November, 1877, I was with her once or twice a week without her husband's knowledge; at her house, in the latter part of October, 1877, I asked her:—COMBINISM MURDEL AND MARRIAGE.

"Do you ever expect to be mine?"

She replied, "Yes, I do."

I asked, "How can it be brought about?" reminding her that we were both married.

She replied, "I do not resily know, but it will come out right somehow!"

She spoke of an elopement, if it were not for her children; I told her that was impossible; I could not support her without work, nor as well as she had lived; I staggested a divorce.

Kate replied, "You might get one, but I could no, for I have no grounds for it; I do not think he would leave me under a

way to become free, and that is to bury the one I now live with."

I said, "Katie, do you want to do that?"

"I don't know," she replied; "I will think of it and tell you to-morrow night."

I saw her when I called for orders the next day; asked if she was ready to answer the question; she said, "I promised to answer to-night; I will at that time:" kisses and embraces were an every day occurrence; I went to the house that night and she said, while sitting in my lap, "I will do it, provided you will help me:" we discussed different poisons; she asked me what was best; my mind ran on morphine, strychnine and aconite; I lold her morphine, and strychnine were better; she asked if she could use it en tes; I replied, "Yes."

ARIANGED TO POISON PAPA'S TEA.

It was settled that night that she was to free herself by poisoning her husband, and I was to be a free

It was settled that husband, and I was to be a free man by divorce from my wife; through November we continued secret meetings at her house; about the middle of December, 1877, Kate told me Charles was going to have a cousin married in Troy, N. Y., and wanted her to go with him to the wedding; she would not go, but advised him to take his father with him, and told me we could then spend our even-

she replied, "When you are thirty-three years of age," which would have been December 23, 1878.

The last of December, 1877, 12 of her the morphine; from October I had been conducting myself so as to force my wife to get a divorce from me by showing her no attention and refusing to colabit with her; broached the subject twice and she wept bitterly and asked me what had caused the estrangement; I told Kato of this.

BISHOP ANNIOUS TO EXPERIMENT ON CHARLES. I asked Kate when she should begin to poison her husband; she said, "Not until he gets home from Troy," as she felt something would happen to save her from the trouble before he got back; she said I might get the morphine; that she might have it ready when Charley got back; I bought it and gave it to her at the house; about December 23, 1877, Kate gave me a match safe at the Sunday morning temperance meeting as a birthday prosent; Christimas she gave me a cigar case; I made her a Christmas present of a jewel case; I gave her a bottle of perfumery January, 1878; in February Kate gave me a cigar case; I made her a Christmas present of a jewel case; I gave her a bottle of perfumery. January, 1878; in February Kate gave me a cigar case; I made her a Christmas present of a jewel case; I gave her a bottle of perfumery. January, 1878; in February Kate gave me a chima cup and saucer; while Mr. Gobb was in Troy I was a his house four nights—the first until ten c'clock P. M., the last until four o'clock A. M.; the time was spent in conversing, kissing and embracing; Mr. Cobb returned from Troy the latter part of January; until the last of February I.

The 1st of February, when I called at Mrs. Cobb's house for o'cdors, she told me Mr. Cobb, but it was a obsitter he refused to drink it, and he three it into the morphine in the ten for Mr. Cobb, but it was a obsitter he refused to drink it, and she three it into the last of February when I called at Mrs. Cobb's house; she brought the merchine pulls and on the time of the condition of the last of the pulls of the last of t

ticle in the daily morning Bulletis of the 13th on arsenic, which spoke of it "as coloriess and tasteless;" she said, "If I had some of that I could get it into him;" I got her some the next day, a half ounce; that was the first arsenic Mrs. Kate M. Cobb got from me, and her husband got the meast of it; about this time I told Kate I was going to New Haven to get my mother, who was there visiting; she said, "It will be a good time for me to give Charley the arsenic, so he will die when you are away;" I left Saturday; Monday I went to a news office in New Haven to get a Bulletis to see if he was dead; when I got home, she said, "I suppose you are disappointed, but we had company Sunday and I could not give it to him;" my mother was absent in New Haven two weeks; I told Kate that gave us a new place to meet; gave her the front door key and kept the key to the back door myself; she spent four evenings with me there slone; our relations were criminal; Kate told me the first arsenic she gave her husband she put in his coffee; it had no apparent effect; ane said she would give him more; every two or three days she gave it to him and sometimes three times daily; Kate once said to me, "Charles must be poison proof, but I think I can get enough down him by and by tog get an effect."

THE TEMPITER'S INNOCENT QUESTION.

I asked her once or twice "Why do you not stop?" she replied, "My mind is made up and I will succeed;" Charles H. Cobb, Jr., had been given fivor six doses of arsenic before the 23d of March, 1878; she told me she had given him so much arsenic that it had given him sho told me he had given him sho much arsenic that it had given him sho to the had head the had perspired all night, but the poison seemed at noon; after getting a prescription from Dr. Lewis Paddock containing strychnine I told her to add more to his medicine; she sent a note to me thanking me for buying the last strychnine; I receiv d a letter from her the morning after his death.

The Court here adjourned until nine o'clock tomorrow. The presents given to Bishop by Mrs. Kate

THE SCHULTE MURDER.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO KIDNAP A WITNESS IN NEW YORK-OVERZEALOUS CONNECTICUT OF-

Yesterday morning Mr. Robert Illing, one of the detectives of South Norwalk, arrived in this city to hunt up witnesses for the Schulte inquest, which is to be continued there this morning. The detective came by orders of the State's Attorney, J. H. Olmstead, and after a little delay proceeded to the resi-dence of a man named Victor Ruhe, in Broome street, near Chrystie, who, it is alleged, is a friend of picion of knowing more about this mysterious murder than has yet been told. Officer Illing showed Ruhe a letter from Buchholz, which, he thought, contained some allusion to money matters bearing on the case. Ruhe denied that it had any such bearing, but consented to accompany the Connecticut detective to Earle's Hotel, in Canal street, where he was stopping, and, after discussing the relations existing between Buchholz and himself, Ruhe expressed his readiness to at once present himself before Mr. Olmstead, the State's Attorney, and the other authorities having charge of the investigation. Both then left the hotel, Ruhe preparing to leave the city at once and the detective proceeding to the telegraph office to commu-nicate with the State's Attorney.

A SCENE AT EAULY'S HOTEL.

An hour or two later the Connecticut officer called at the Ruhe residence, in Broome street, and had a long interview with Mrs. Ruhe. The latter was also requested to accompany the officer to Earle's Hotel, which she did the more willingly as she expected to find her husband there. Hardly, however, had she reached a room on the second floor of the hotel when Officer Illing quietly locked the door on her, but attempted to pacify her by saying that it was "all right." Mrs. Ruhe did not think it "all right," and remonstrated with the officer, who, she said, had not the least right to detain her. She was perfeetly willing to give all the information not going to leave her residence unprotected during her husband's absence. Her explanations and en-treaties apparently made no ampression up a Officer Illing, and he kept her under lock and key at Earle's Hotel. Seeing that there was no prospect of immediate release she raised an alarm, which soon treaties apparently made no impression up a Officer Illing, and he kept her under lock and key at Earle's Hotel. Seeing that there was no prospect of immediate release ahe raised an alarm, which soon brought the hotel attendants to her apartment. She insisted upon the police officer being called at once, and, her story being straightforward, she succeeded in having her newly found guardian turned over to one of the blue-coated members of the "finest force in the world." She charged officer Illing with an attempt at kidnapping, and had him arraigned before Judge Otterbourg at the Tombs Police Court. The Police Justice saw by the documents in possession of Officer Illing that he was duly authorized to secure witnesses for the Schullt inquest, but informed him that he was not proceeding in order. The detective produced a telegram from Mr. Olmstead telling him to bring on Mrs Ruhe if he could, and, in order to secure even-handed justice to the State of Connecticut as well as the person of Mrs. Ruhe, the Tombs magistrate endeavored to cut the Gordian knot by referring them all to the District Attorney's office. It was after business hours, however, at the District Attorney's office, and the party in charge could not see "what right they had to hold the woman." So all marched back again to Judge Otterbourg, and linaily proceeded to the office of the Superintendent of Police.

AT POLICE HEADQUALTERS.

Mr. Walling was in his best of moods, listening patiently to the story of the Connecticut officer, who was actually under arrest at the time, and then paying careful attention to Mrs. Ruhe's statement. Mr. Illing again showed his authority to act in the premises, the telegrams he had received from Mr. Olmstead, and asserted his right to secure his witnesses. Superintendent Walling soon disabused his mind of this theory, saying Mrs. Ruhe could go to Connecticut if she hiked, but she could not be compelled to go as matters then stood.

"But why not go?" said Superintendent Walling to the lady's absence. She was informed of

holz testified:—
I went to New York on December 23 to buy an overcent cidd not buy one, because I could not find my iriond, Mr. Victor Ruhe; I don't know how long Ruhe has been in this country; he does not speak English perfectly; he lives in Broome street, two blocks east from the Bowery; the number is in the tires hundreds, I forget the exact number; his wife was at home when I called; I have not seen Kuhe since; I went down the Bowery and looked at some stores; the next day (24th Louid not find my friend home either; his wife was home; I talked to her for some time; I went nowhere else.

LOCHOWS SHOT

Meritze Lochow, the saloon keeper of No. 130 Hudson avenue, Brooklyn, who shot and, it is thought, fatally wounded Moritze Neuman, his boarder, in the saloon on Thursday night last, was taken before Judge Walsh yesterday morning, where taken before Judge Walsh yesterday morning, where a charge of felonious assault was preferred against him by Captain Craits, of the Second precinet. He pleaded not guilty to the charge, claiming that he shot his boarder in self-defence. Judge Walsh theretopen committed him to llaymond street Jall to await the result of Neuman's injuries. The wounded man appeared to be somewhat easier yesterday morang, but very weak. Last evening, however, he was very low and but slight hopes were entertained of his receivery. He positively identified Lechow, who was taken to his bedside, as the man who shot him.

CALEB CUSHING.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RERALD.]

Newsunypour, Mass., Jan. 3, 1879.

The funeral of the late Caleb Cushing will take place from his residence in this city on Monday afternoon at half-past two o'clock. The relatives are desirous of avoiding a public display, thinking that would have been in accordance with the wishes of Mr. Cushing. The ceremonies accordingly will be of a semi-private nature, though public notification of his death will be given with an invitation for all who wish to be present at the last sad rites. The bells of the city have been tolled to-day in respect to the memory of the great statesman, and at a special meeting of the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, called for that purpose this evening, appropriate resolutions of respect and condolence were passed. The Cushing Guard, a military organization named in honor of Mr. Cushing, have offered their services as escort, voted to drape their armory in mourning, and also passed customary resolutions.

Mr. Cushing's death was a genuine surprise to the community, and not even by his immediate relatives was it anticipated until the fatal day. desirous of avoiding a public display, thinking that

MASSACHUSETTS' TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF HER DISTINGUISHED SON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] Boston, Jan. 3, 1879.

In the House to-day the venerable John I. Baker, of Beverly, offered the following resolution:—
Resolved, That the House has learned with regret of the death of the Hon. Caleb Cushing, a man whose great talents and attainments were an honor to this Commonwealth, and especially to this House, of which he was often and long a member. For half a century his wonderful powers were given to public work, and the representatives of the people only do their duty in recognizing his aevotion to their service.

SPEECH OF JUDGE RUSSELL. In seconding the resolution ex-Judge and ex-Minis-

ter Thomas Russell said :-ter Thomas Russell said:—

We were all familiar with him. We have all honored bim. Let me say a word in regard to matters which may not be so familiar to the memory of all present. It is good at this time to recollect the fact that in the dark days of the Republic Caleb Cushing stood side by side with John Quincy Adams, foremost in contending for the right of petition upon the stoor of Congress. I love to recall the fact that John G. Whittier has embalmed their names together as men worthy of especial honor for the services rendered at that time. In some of the most ringing lines of his poetry he has called upon Massachusetts that she should summon those men back, as if Congress were at that time unworthy of their presence.

chusetts that she should summon those men back, as if Congress were at that time unworthy of their presence.

It is known, perhaps, to all of you that at the first symptom of the civil war General Cushing addressed the citizens of his native place, his theme being "The Wrongs Inflicted by the North upon the South." Perhaps it is not so well known that he started for the city of Charleston, S. C., to deliver the supplement of that speech, "Wrongs Inflicted by the South upon the North." He studied then every influence that should make for peace, and, as a part of the record is known, it is right now that we should remember the whole of it. General Cushing offered his services in the field, but his services were not accepted, but none the less did he give all the powers of his mind to the service of the Union. From the inexhaustible armory of his brain he brought forth every record that would serve the cause of the imperilled Union. It showed how he stood at that time; that one evening of every week was spent by him with Charles Summer holding counsel together for, the preservation of the Union and for the service of the country. One special act I feel bound to mention now when we are honoring the memory of Mr. Cushing. While he was the Attorney General of the United States that famous Dred Scott decision was pronounced, which denied to every colored man the right of an American citizen. Of course no colored man could receive a passport, as they were only granted to citizens. At that time it happened that a worthy, humble citizen of Massachusetts, a colored man, Dr. John S. Rock, desired to visit Paris in order to have a surgical operation performed upon him, which it was believed no one could perform except a famous French surgeon. Entreaties and requests to Congressmen and to heads of departments were of no avail. At last a passport was forwarded to me from Mr. Cushing, who knew that he obtained it only at the risk of his place in the Cabinet and his place in the party. And so I believe that as he was passing aw

Mr. Noves, of Boston, leader of the republican sid-

of the House, said:—
Often has it been the good fortune of this nation to send Caleb Cushing across the water as a messenger from America, and to him. Mr. Speaker, belongs the proud distinction of being the first foreign representative sent to the people that live by the gateway of the day, who succeeded in breaking down the Chinese wall of exclusiveness, and establishing commercial relations between that peculiar people and his government, and from that time to this he has contributed in every department of learning, of science and of statesmanship such grand results that, marching to the victor's crown, he bore in his arms most glorious sheaves.

THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE DRAPED IN MOUDNING

WASHINGTON, July 3, 1879. The Department of Justice was to-day draped in mourning as a mark of respect for the late Caleb Cushing.

FITZ JOHN PORTER.

THE TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENDANT ALL AND THE SUMMING UP BEGUN.

WEST POINT, Jan. 3, 1879. The thirty-eighth session of the Fitz John Porter Board of Inquiry was attended to-day by a large number of the military men at this post and a still larger number of their lady friends and relations, some of whom have been constant in their appearance. The cross-examination of Mr. Dyer, one of the orderlies who accompanied Captain Pope when he carried the "4:30 P. M. order," on the 29th of Angust, was conducted by Mr. Bullitt. This witness was very positive in his statements and fixed the various localities with confidence, having, as he said, been over the ground recently. He located the Fifth with the order differently from both Captain Pope and the other orderly, Duffy. He then described a certain small frame house near a well on Mr. Wheeler

farm, which he saw on his recent visit to the battle ground, and which he remembered perfectly in 1862, and also told about seeing the steeple of Bethlehem Church while at General Porter's headquarters.

THE REBUTTAL. rebuttal, Messrs, Wheeler, Leachman and Hereford, who have been residents all their lives of the neighborhood of the Bull Run battle field. Mr. Wheeler testified that he was the owner of the small frame house described by Orderly Dyer, and that it was more than a year after the 29th of August, 1862, when the house was built. This statement was confirmed swore that Bethleham Church never had a steeple within their recollection, which covers some fifty years. They also testified that no such person as Judge Baker, whose house a former government wit, ness located (and said he dined there), had ever lived

GENERAL GORDON'S TESTIMONY. General George H. Gordon was the final witness in the case and was called by General Porter. He is a graduate of the Military Academy, of the class of 1846, and is a lawyer, practising in Boston. In August, 1862, he was in command of a brigade in Williams' di-vision of Banks' (Second) corps. He had with him a diary which he had kept, and all the orders and papers received by him, and was able to fix with accuracy the positions of his command. He was positive that none of the Second corps reached Bristoe Station till the 28th of August, and did not think it possible that any portion of them could have preceded him there, as his was the leading brigade. As to the proximity of Banks' corps to Porter's on the 29th, he was confident that no part of them could have been so situated. The corps moved in this campaign more compactly than any body of troops he ever knew, and his recollection was refreshed because he had read a letter written by a staff officer of General Banks to General Williams, recounting the fact that the Second corps was not near the battlefield of the 29th of August.

corps was not near the battlefield of the 29th of August.

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.

Much time was then occupied in the submission of a mass of documentary evidence by Porter's counsel, consisting of three letters from General Pope to the Secretary of War, written in December, 1868, regarding Porter's request for a rehearing, and a letter from Pope to General Sherman on the same subject. Then followed a document sent to the War Dopariment in June, 1878, and forwarded to the Recorder, which Mr. Choate complained of as appearing without the author's name, and being "an argument which bears the earmarks of a composition by General Pope in his own style." This paper was for a time the occasion of a vigorous contest to ascertain its authorship, and Mr. Choate finally demanded that the Recorder should write to the War Departiment by direction of the Board for the name of the author. The Board, however, decided to receive it as it came from the department and without any question. Another letter of General Pope's was introduced and received, and then a printed copy of the same, together with a certificate from the Adjutant General. Mr. Choate said the printed copy differed

materially from the original, and as the former had been extensively circulated he wanted them both to go in. After much discussion they were admitted. Two letters from Pope to the Comte de Paris, the report of the entire campaign and a number of maps completed the list, and Mr. Choate announced that the case for General Porter was closed.

After a brief interval Mr. Maitby, of counsel, began his summing up in General Porter's behalf. After the usual preliminaries he spoke of the arrival at Warrenton Junction as his first point, which he said took place in the forencon of August 27, 1862, and when General Porter reported in person to General Pope. Porter's forces then numbered about ten thousand men. Counsel claimed that Porter was not guilly of any disobedience in not marching that night as ordered—first, on account of the excessive darkness; second, the exhausted condition of the troops; third, the condition of the road, which was blocked and ianimed with wagons. He quoted extensively from the evidence on all these points, and grouped his facts with skill and effect, or have been on some very troublesome marches during the war, which were holiday work to this." Mr. Maitby's argument was directed to prove that absolute compliance with the letter of the order was impossible in the judgment of the corps and all his most trusted and competent subordinates, and if attempted would have resulted in confusion and trouble, which was saved by waiting till daylight, and that by his good military judgment the userulness and power of the corps were preserved and made available. The next point in the argument was the march from Eristoe to Manassas Junction and Dawkins' Branch, according to the despatches of the day. He claimed that there were no halts in the march from Manassas Junction to Dawkins' Branch, and that the latter point was reached about ten o'clock. This part of the argument was full of extracts from the testimony. Following this was the assection that at that time General Porter had knowledge of the presence

THE CHARTER OAK TRIAL.

CLOSING ARGUMENT FOR THE PROSECUTION-DEFENCE OF EX-PRESIDENT WALKLEY-THE LAST WORDS IN REHALF OF THE ACCUSED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 3, 1879.

The Charter Oak trial was resumed this morning and State Attorney Hamersly continued his closing argument for the prosecution. He took up the subpany's policies, which the accused claimed that the company was justified in using for any purpose withholders. In the condition in which the company was when Furber came into it every dollar of surplus earnings should have been applied to the restoration of its solvency, and the speaker claimed that the inconsistent with the terms on which the Insurance Commissioner approved the whole arrangement under which Furber and his associates entered the

This contract gave Furber, on the 10th of each month, seven and a half per cent of "all premiums collected at the home office." The premium receipts for 1876 were \$1,800,000, the expenses of management the reserve required on a four per cent basis was \$538,000. Was the company in a condition to pay Furber anything? Mr. Hamersly further claimed that Furber really never paid \$1 of money into the company except what he paid Director Hollister for his stock. It was also held that the account of Furber as financial manager was only a method of utter confusion. and his acts in selling real estate to the company on two occasions, while an officer of it, was in violation of the company's charter. Both transactions were questionable, and especially in the case of the last one-the New York "downtown" purchase-in which Furber sold to the company on his own terms and valuations.

there was a fatal defect regarding the second count, in that the State had not shown that certain persons defrauded as such, Mr. Hamersly said that the names were merely surplusage, and no proof was necessary as claimed. The testimony as to fictitious values given by the accused to their assets to deceive the Insurance Department was commented on, and Mr. Hamersly then closed by saying that he would leave it to the judgment of the jury to determine whether there had been a deliberate attempt to defraud and deceive, as alleged in the indictment, and whether it was or was not true that the accused had committed a great crime and been guilty of combination and conspiracy for evil purposes, in combining to rob the treasury of the company, and by virtue of that conspiracy drawing \$200,000 a year from the company while they were connected with it, although they knew the institution was in a crippled condition.

EXPERISTENT WALKLEY'S DEFFENCE.

The next argument was by Mr. Chadwick on behalf of ex-President Walkley. He argued that Walkley had not participated in the operations which are held to prove the conspiracy, and about the only connection that he appeared to have had with the whole affair was signing, as president of the company, the famous Furber contract. But it should be recollected that the directors had approved that contract, and defrauded as such, Mr. Hamersly said that the name

had not participated in the operations which are held to prove the conspiracy, and about the only connection that he appeared to have had with the whole affair was signing, as president of the company, the famous Furber contract. But it should be recollected that the directors had approved that contract, and that it also had the approval of Insurance Commissioner Stedman and Governor Hubbard. It is trusthat very unfortunate investments were made under the Walkley management in 187-2, but no proof has been presented that he ever derived a dollar's benefit from them. Walkley also signed the Wiggin and White contracts; but he was then only nominally the president, Wiggin being the acting president and exercising the real power. Soon afterward he went out of the company, and had nothing whatever to do with the operations alleged in the indictment. Mr. Chadwick remarked that this certainly did not look like complicity in the conspiracy. In conclusion he expressed the belief that the jury would be warranted in giving a verticit of not guilty as to his clients without leaving their seats.

CLOSING AIRCHINET FOR THE DEFINER.

The closing argument for the defence was made by Mr. A. P. Hyde, who first reviewed the troubles of the conspirators and the warfare against them from the time of the first outery clear down to the beginning of the legal prosecution. For more than a year they were on trial before the public, and an impression was created that they were in some way responsible for the crippled condition in which the institution was delivered into their hands by the former management. Nothing was left undone to increase the adverse feeling. There was a special commission and special legislation to aid the prosecution, all for effect. The speaker commented on an immation that had been made during the trial, that the accused had not come forward in their own defense because they were afraid to; but he stated as a fact, that after consultation, and having in mid the cloud of suspicion which overshadows them, they h

accounts.

The Court adjourned until to-morrow, when the arguments will close.

SOLEMN REQUIEMS.

The fifteenth anniversary of the death of Archbishop John Hughes was appropriately commemorated yesterday by a grand requiem mass in St. Patrick's Cathedral. The celebrant of the mass was Vicar General Quinn; Rev. Ulysses Mori acted as Vicar General Quinn; Rev. Ulysses Mori acted as deacon and Rev. John Hogan as sub-deacon. There was a beautiful catafalque erceted in the middle aisle of the church, which was surmounted by four mitres representing the four deceased bishops of the diocese of New York—Concannon, Connolly, Dubois and Hughes. The mitre of Archishop Hughes was on the top of the casket, and the other three were resting against the castafalque. There were few persons present except those mentioned, and the church itself was but partially filled. The ceremonial of the church was carried out in due form, however, and the requiem was completed by a musical service.

WASS FOR FATHER CUMMINGS.

This day brings the anniversary of the death of Rev. Dr. Cummings, first pastor of St. Stephen's Church. There will be a solemn requiem high mass for the repose of his soul at that church this morn-ing at ten o'clock.

"BRITISHER" BERATED.

DECENT ENGLISHMEN DEPLORE HIS SPIRIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
Mr. Henry F. Parston, in the Herald of to-day, would have us believe that he is an Englishman, but he can't pass. It is not the lion's roar, but the ass' bray that we hear. Yours, truly, J. K.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-I read with disgust a letter in this morning's HERALD signed "A Britisher," in which he talks of this Mr. H. F. Parston, through you, what is he doin; in this country? Surely we can get along without him. I advise him to go back to aristocratic "Hold Hengland" as quick as possible, or the scum of Europe may "corrupt his good morals." I am willing to start a subscription list to raise money enough to crect a monument in honor of the prejudiced Britisher by the name of Henry F. Parston.

AMERICAN.

POTS SHOULDN'T CALL KETTLES BLACK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-If Americans are "riffraff" and "scum," as "Britisher" said through your columns yesterday, what are Englishmen? Are Britain's royal rulers of English blood? From what nation did her Prime English blood? From what nation did her Prime Minister come? How about the Danish pirates from whom many Englishmen are descended, the thievish Norman conquerors, the soldiers and camp followers of Caesar, by which "seum" a good deal of British blood was thickened up? And are any of these, "riffrast" though they may be, any poorer stuff than the naked barbarians from whom the only pure British stock sprang? HISTORICUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-As the son of an Englishman and as a man who loves the Old Country heartily let me ask your readers to pay no attention to the boor whose offensive letter you published yesterday. England, like all other countries, has her objectionable characters, among the most offensive of these are the greed venturers who go to other countries to make; money than they can earn at home, and who re the courtesies which America extends to aliens be suming superiority and venting vituperation, ought to comfort enraged Americans to know men of "Britisher's" stamp are as heartily despin England as your insolent correspondent will after be in America.

COMPARE THE FAMILY TREES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-I wish to emphatically protest against the language used by "A Britisher" in to-day's issue of your paper as a direct insult to the whole American people. He makes the broad and sweeping assertion that the American are "the riffraff and descendants of the seum of Europe," Speaking for my own family I would ask this valiant Britisher if he considers the descendants of the Knickerbockera of New York (one of whom I have the honor to be) mushrooms, upstarts, &c. Shades of Washington Irving and Petrus Stuyvesant! Can it be that I have studied the genealogy of my family only to find that from 1638 to the present time my ancestors were all "mushrooms and upstarts?"

What has the New York and Long Island Historical societies, with their cherished records and long list of honorable members, who pride themselves upon their origin, to say when they find they are "descendants or the seum of Europe?"

Might I ask "A Britisher" if he has the entrée to the society of this Knickerbocker seum? C. E. B. are "the riffroff and descendants of the sense of

THE BOOT ON THE OTHER FOOT. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

day, signing himself "A Britisher," has failed to read aright the characteristics of the two nations who are the subjects of his criticism. "National impudence and pomposity" are well known traits of the inhabitants of Great Britain. This is a fact well proven in the past and in the present. Their recent bluster—vox of preteres withit—toward Russia is too well known to need any comment from me, and is of a piece with all that has gone before. If further illustration is required take into consideration the action of your correspondent in parading before us his vituperation of America and Americaan newspaper, and while residing among the people he vainly tries to insult. I firmly believe that we have enough American heroes to commemorate without seeking foreign ones; but, however this may be, the "Britisher's" language is as unjustifiable as it is vile, and only reflects on himself. Trusting the public will have no more bombastic nonsense of this sort thrust before their faces by irate and injudicious Britishers, I remain, respectfully. aright the characteristics of the two nations who

SOME DEPTINENT OFFITONS TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

"Britisher," who says this country is made up of the riffraff and outscourings of the old country. Now, if good recommendation. He has availed himself of all the privileges of this country, except, perhaps, all the privileges of this country, except, perhivoting, and the reason he does not avail himsel that and become an American citizen is because he too much of a coward and fears that we migh some time have a draft for soldiers, and he could then fall back on his blessed favor of being a sject of Great Britain. Please tell me why sea noble character (mayhap a ticket-of-leave man) "Britisher" should leave the shores of his miloved land and come to this upstart, mushro country? May he not be one of those charact whom his government is too anxious to get rid whom his government is too anxious to get rid o and who help to make this country so vile a place I think he ought to have a leather medal, and on hi death a monument exected to his memory—on Blaci well's Island. I am one of a race who have show "Britishers," upon all occasions, how to maintai this "blarsted" country against all such as he. A MUCH DESPISED AMERICAN.

"AN ENGLISHMAN" APOLOGIZES FOR "A BRIT ISHER."

The letter from H. F. Parston in to-day's Heranin must have surprised and disgusted every right-minded British resident in, or visitor to, this city, and I trust mine will not be the only voice to protest against such an indecent outrage and to stigmatize as a rank forgery the adopted signature "A Britisher."

It is very natural, indeed, that a majority of the American nation should object to Mr. Field's pro-It is very natural, indeed, that a majority of the American nation should object to Mr. Field's proposal, and on national grounds no Englishman could blame them; but I apprehend it was desired to erect a memerial to Major André's qualities only as a brave, houest, accomplished and chivalirous gentleman and soldier, whose unfortunate death, lamented as sincerely by Americana as by the British nation, was a necessity of the times, and a sad but really inevitable censequence of his engagement in an undertaking of which, if unsuccessful, he himself well knew the penalty. Every American must admire his pure and noble character just as we admire and revere the glorious name of George Washington, our pride as much as yours; and in the face of a desire, even by a mimority, to acknowledge, at this late hour, the misfortunes of poor André's untimely end, it is painful and deplorable to see such an insult offered to the great American people as is contained in this unworthy epistle from an unworthy and unrecognized Britisher.

Sir, in these times nothing should be said or done of the ride to disturb or affect the good feeling now happily existing between our two great empires, competitors, thank God, in commerce and manufactures only. This letter of H. F. Parston were too contemptible for notice, but that there are, naturally, many in America who would too hastily resent it and too gladly seize the occasion to recriminate. It is to be hoped, therefore, that an early disclaimer may have some effect in removing the bad impressions it will surely have caused, and that America will accept the apolegy which is gladly, but sorrowfully, offered, by at least one who is proud to subscribe himself not only a "Britisher," but

AN ENGLISHMAN,

The resumption of specie payments worked amouthly yesterday, and was carried on without any apparent excitement. No one appeared to care about almost universal.

The Sub-Treasury paid out \$80,000 in gold for the re-The Sub-Treasury paid out \$80,000 in gold for the redemption of greenbacks, and of this sum \$50,000 in
five, ten and twenty dollar pieces were taken by one
banking institution to meet the requirements of its
customers. The receipts of gold coin amounted to
\$290,000, and this sum was sent to the Sub-Treasurf
by the officers of the German-American Bank to be
exchanged into legal tender notes.

At the banks there was no demand whatever for
gold. The First National Bank paid out over their
counters less than \$10 of the precious metal, and
the demands by out-of-town correspondents of
the bank, which for two weeks have averaged from
\$100,000 to \$150,000, dwindled down to \$5,000 during
the past week.

Crevier Brothers, real estate agents, entered suit against Constable John Lowis in the Hoboken Dis-trict Court yesterday. The brothers leased a hall to trict Court yesterday. The brothers leased a hall to Charles Meuss, who fitted it up and started a variety show. The investment proved a failure and Meuss was unable to pay the rent. A warrant of ejectment was issued and piaced in the hands of the constable for service. He found Mrs. Meuss family to vacate. Crevier Brothers such to recover \$200 from the constable for not executing the paper. The humane officer's action was sustained by the Court and Crevier Brothers will have to pay the costs.